

FCC SAR TEST REPORT

FCC ID : JVPVS25T
Equipment : InstaShow Button, InstaShow Host Button
Brand Name : BenQ
Model Name : VS25T, WDC25T, VS25HT
Applicant : BenQ Corporation
16 Jihu Road, Neihu, Taipei 114, Taiwan
Manufacturer : BenQ Corporation
16 Jihu Road, Neihu, Taipei 114, Taiwan
Standard : FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)

The product was received on Nov. 03, 2025 and testing was started from Nov. 04, 2025 and completed on Nov. 06, 2025. We, SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC., would like to declare that the tested sample provide by manufacturer and the test data has been evaluated in accordance with the test procedures given in 47 CFR Part 2.1093 and FCC KDB and has been pass the FCC requirement.

The test results in this report apply exclusively to the tested model / sample. Without written approval of SPORTON INTERNATIONAL INC. Laboratory, the test report shall not be reproduced except in full.



Approved by: Cona Huang / Deputy Manager



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History of this test report

Report No.	Version	Description	Issued Date
FA5O3118	01	Initial issue of report	Dec. 04, 2025

1. Statement of Compliance

The maximum results of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for BenQ Corporation, InstaShow Button, InstaShow Host Button, VS25T, WDC25T, VS25HT, are as follows.

Frequency Band		Highest SAR Summary
		Body (Separation 5mm)
		1g SAR (W/kg)
WLAN	5GHz WLAN	1.20
Date of Testing:		2025/11/04 ~ 2025/11/06

Sporton Lab is accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation and the FCC designation No. TW3786 under the FCC 2.948(e) by Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in FCC test. This device is in compliance with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) for general population/uncontrolled exposure limits (1.6 W/kg for Partial-Body 1g SAR) specified in FCC 47 CFR part 2 (2.1093), and ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992, and had been tested in accordance with the measurement methods and procedures specified in IEEE 1528-2013 and FCC KDB publications.

Reviewed by: Jason Wang

Report Producer: Carlie Tsai

2. Guidance Applied

The Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing specification, method, and procedure for this device is in accordance with the following standards, the below KDB standard may not including in the TAF code without accreditation.

- FCC 47 CFR Part 2 (2.1093)
- ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992
- IEEE 1528-2013
- FCC KDB 865664 D01 SAR Measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz v01r04
- FCC KDB 865664 D02 SAR Reporting v01r02
- FCC KDB 447498 D01 General RF Exposure Guidance v06
- FCC KDB 248227 D01 802.11 Wi-Fi SAR v02r02

3. Equipment Under Test (EUT) Information

3.1 General Information

Product Feature & Specification	
Equipment Name	InstaShow Button, InstaShow Host Button
Brand Name	BenQ
Model Name	VS25T, WDC25T, VS25HT
FCC ID	JVPVS25T
Wireless Technology and Frequency Range	WLAN 5.2 GHz Band: 5150 MHz ~ 5250 MHz WLAN 5.8 GHz Band: 5725 MHz ~ 5850 MHz
Mode	WLAN: 802.11a/n/ac/ax HT20/HT40/VHT20/VHT40/VHT80/HE20/HE40/HE80

Antenna info.	Antenna		Peak gain (dBi)				
Brand / PN	Type	Connector	2400~2483.5MHz	5150~5250MHz	5250~5350MHz	5470~5725MHz	5725~5850MHz
RUI / TP6403B-A(RF1)	PIFA	NA	1.37	0.88	0.73	0.24	0.96
RUI / TP6403B-A(RF2)	PIFA	NA	1.23	1.03	0.79	0.72	0.97

4. RF Exposure Limits

4.1 Uncontrolled Environment

Uncontrolled Environments are defined as locations where there is the exposure of individuals who have no knowledge or control of their exposure. The general population/uncontrolled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Members of the general public would come under this category when exposure is not employment-related; for example, in the case of a wireless transmitter that exposes persons in its vicinity.

4.2 Controlled Environment

Controlled Environments are defined as locations where there is exposure that may be incurred by persons who are aware of the potential for exposure, (i.e. as a result of employment or occupation). In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are applicable to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment, who have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. The exposure category is also applicable when the exposure is of a transient nature due to incidental passage through a location where the exposure levels may be higher than the general population/uncontrolled limits, but the exposed person is fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means.

Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.4	8.0	20.0

Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (W/kg)

Whole-Body	Partial-Body	Hands, Wrists, Feet and Ankles
0.08	1.6	4.0

1. Whole-Body SAR is averaged over the entire body, partial-body SAR is averaged over any 1gram of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube. SAR for hands, wrists, feet and ankles is averaged over any 10 grams of tissue defined as a tissue volume in the shape of a cube.

5. Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)

5.1 Introduction

SAR is related to the rate at which energy is absorbed per unit mass in an object exposed to a radio field. The SAR distribution in a biological body is complicated and is usually carried out by experimental techniques or numerical modeling. The standard recommends limits for two tiers of groups, occupational/controlled and general population/uncontrolled, based on a person's awareness and ability to exercise control over his or her exposure. In general, occupational/controlled exposure limits are higher than the limits for general population/uncontrolled.

5.2 SAR Definition

The SAR definition is the time derivative (rate) of the incremental energy (dW) absorbed by (dissipated in) an incremental mass (dm) contained in a volume element (dv) of a given density (ρ). The equation description is as below:

$$SAR = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{dm} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dW}{\rho dv} \right)$$

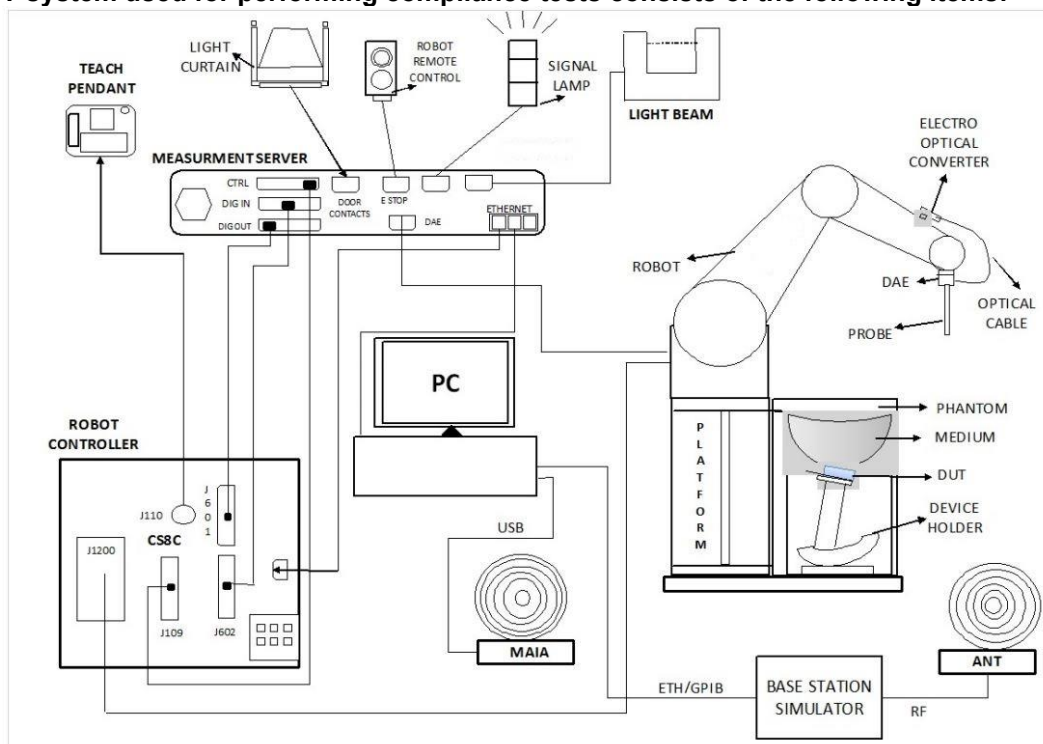
SAR is expressed in units of Watts per kilogram (W/kg)

$$SAR = \frac{\sigma |E|^2}{\rho}$$

Where: σ is the conductivity of the tissue, ρ is the mass density of the tissue and E is the RMS electrical field strength.

6. System Description and Setup

The DASY system used for performing compliance tests consists of the following items:



- The DASY system in SAR Configuration is shown above
- A standard high precision 6-axis robot with controller, teach pendant and software. An arm extension for accommodating the data acquisition electronics (DAE).
- An isotropic Field probe optimized and calibrated for the targeted measurement.
- A data acquisition electronics (DAE) which performs the signal amplification, signal multiplexing, AD-conversion, offset measurements, mechanical surface detection, collision detection, etc. The unit is battery powered with standard or rechargeable batteries. The signal is optically transmitted to the EOC.
- The Electro-optical converter (EOC) performs the conversion from optical to electrical signals for the digital communication to the DAE. To use optical surface detection, a special version of the EOC is required. The EOC signal is transmitted to the measurement server.
- The function of the measurement server is to perform the time critical tasks such as signal filtering, control of the robot operation and fast movement interrupts.
- The Light Beam used is for probe alignment. This improves the (absolute) accuracy of the probe positioning.
- A computer running windows software and the DASY software.
- Remote control and teach pendant as well as additional circuitry for robot safety such as warning lamps, etc.
- The phantom, the device holder and other accessories according to the targeted measurement.

6.1 Test Site Location

The SAR measurement facilities used to collect data are within both Sporton Lab list below test site location are accredited to ISO 17025 by Taiwan Accreditation Foundation (TAF code: 1190 and 3786) and the FCC designation No. TW1190 and TW3786 under the FCC 2.948(e) by Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in FCC test.

Laboratory	EMC & Wireless Communications Laboratory		Wensan Laboratory				
Test Site Location	TW1190 No.52, Huaya 1st Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333, Taiwan		TW3786 No.58, Aly. 75, Ln. 564, Wenhua 3rd, Rd., Guishan Dist., Taoyuan City 333010, Taiwan				
Test Site No.	SAR01-HY	SAR03-HY	SAR08-HY	SAR09-HY	SAR15-HY	SAR18-HY	SAR21-HY
	SAR04-HY	SAR05-HY	SAR11-HY	SAR12-HY	SAR16-HY	SAR19-HY	SAR22-HY
	SAR06-HY	SAR10-HY	SAR13-HY	SAR14-HY	SAR17-HY	SAR20-HY	

6.2 E-Field Probe

The SAR measurement is conducted with the dosimetric probe (manufactured by SPEAG). The probe is specially designed and calibrated for use in liquid with high permittivity. The dosimetric probe has special calibration in liquid at different frequency. This probe has a built in optical surface detection system to prevent from collision with phantom.

<ES3DV3 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Interleaved sensors Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	4 MHz – 4 GHz; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 4 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.2 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	5 μ W/g – >100 mW/g; Linearity: ± 0.2 dB	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 3.9 mm (body: 12 mm) Distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 3.0 mm	

<EX3DV4 Probe>

Construction	Symmetric design with triangular core Built-in shielding against static charges PEEK enclosure material (resistant to organic solvents, e.g., DGBE)	
Frequency	4 MHz – >6 GHz Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (30 MHz – 6 GHz)	
Directivity	± 0.3 dB in TSL (rotation around probe axis) ± 0.5 dB in TSL (rotation normal to probe axis)	
Dynamic Range	10 μ W/g – >100 mW/g Linearity: ± 0.2 dB (noise: typically <1 μ W/g)	
Dimensions	Overall length: 337 mm (tip: 20 mm) Tip diameter: 2.5 mm (body: 12 mm) Typical distance from probe tip to dipole centers: 1 mm	

6.3 Data Acquisition Electronics (DAE)

The data acquisition electronics (DAE) consists of a highly sensitive electrometer-grade preamplifier with auto-zeroing, a channel and gain-switching multiplexer, a fast 16 bit AD-converter and a command decoder and control logic unit. Transmission to the measurement server is accomplished through an optical downlink for data and status information as well as an optical uplink for commands and the clock.

The input impedance of the DAE is 200 MOhm; the inputs are symmetrical and floating. Common mode rejection is above 80 dB.

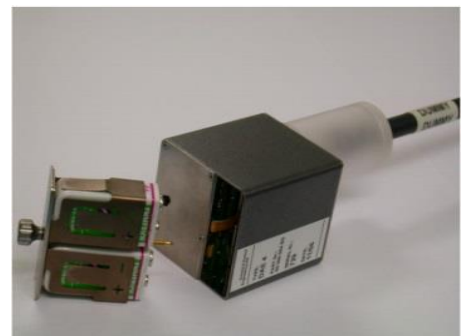


Fig 5.1 Photo of DAE

6.4 Phantom

<SAM Twin Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm; Center ear point: 6 ± 0.2 mm	
Filling Volume	Approx. 25 liters	
Dimensions	Length: 1000 mm; Width: 500 mm; Height: adjustable feet	
Measurement Areas	Left Hand, Right Hand, Flat Phantom	

The bottom plate contains three pair of bolts for locking the device holder. The device holder positions are adjusted to the standard measurement positions in the three sections. A white cover is provided to tap the phantom during off-periods to prevent water evaporation and changes in the liquid parameters. On the phantom top, three reference markers are provided to identify the phantom position with respect to the robot.

<ELI Phantom>

Shell Thickness	2 ± 0.2 mm (sagging: <1%)	
Filling Volume	Approx. 30 liters	
Dimensions	Major ellipse axis: 600 mm Minor axis: 400 mm	

The ELI phantom is intended for compliance testing of handheld and body-mounted wireless devices in the frequency range of 30 MHz to 6 GHz. ELI4 is fully compatible with standard and all known tissue simulating liquids.

6.5 Device Holder

<Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitter>

In combination with the Twin SAM V5.0/V5.0c or ELI phantoms, the Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters enables rotation of the mounted transmitter device to specified spherical coordinates. At the heads, the rotation axis is at the ear opening. Transmitter devices can be easily and accurately positioned according to IEC 62209-1, IEEE 1528, FCC, or other specifications. The device holder can be locked for positioning at different phantom sections (left head, right head, flat). And upgrade kit to Mounting Device to enable easy mounting of wider devices like big smart-phones, e-books, small tablets, etc. It holds devices with width up to 140 mm.



Mounting Device for Hand-Held Transmitters



Mounting Device Adaptor for Wide-Phones

<Mounting Device for Laptops and other Body-Worn Transmitters>

The extension is lightweight and made of POM, acrylic glass and foam. It fits easily on the upper part of the mounting device in place of the phone positioned. The extension is fully compatible with the SAM Twin and ELI phantoms.



Mounting Device for Laptops

7. Measurement Procedures

The measurement procedures are as follows:

- (a) Configure the device RF transmitters to be in continuous transmission mode., at maximum RF power, in the highest power channel.
- (b) Place the EUT in the positions as Appendix D demonstrates.
- (c) Set scan area, grid size and other setting on the DASY software.
- (d) Measure SAR results for the highest power channel on each testing position.
- (e) Find out the largest SAR result on these testing positions of each band
- (f) Measure SAR results for other channels in worst SAR testing position if the reported SAR of highest power channel is larger than 0.8 W/kg

According to the test standard, the recommended procedure for assessing the peak spatial-average SAR value consists of the following steps:

- (a) Power reference measurement
- (b) Area scan
- (c) Zoom scan
- (d) Power drift measurement

7.1 Spatial Peak SAR Evaluation

The procedure for spatial peak SAR evaluation has been implemented according to the test standard. It can be conducted for 1g and 10g, as well as for user-specific masses. The DASY software includes all numerical procedures necessary to evaluate the spatial peak SAR value.

The base for the evaluation is a "cube" measurement. The measured volume must include the 1g and 10g cubes with the highest averaged SAR values. For that purpose, the center of the measured volume is aligned to the interpolated peak SAR value of a previously performed area scan.

The entire evaluation of the spatial peak values is performed within the post-processing engine (SEMCAD). The system always gives the maximum values for the 1g and 10g cubes. The algorithm to find the cube with highest averaged SAR is divided into the following stages:

- (a) Extraction of the measured data (grid and values) from the Zoom Scan
- (b) Calculation of the SAR value at every measurement point based on all stored data (A/D values and measurement parameters)
- (c) Generation of a high-resolution mesh within the measured volume
- (d) Interpolation of all measured values from the measurement grid to the high-resolution grid
- (e) Extrapolation of the entire 3-D field distribution to the phantom surface over the distance from sensor to surface
- (f) Calculation of the averaged SAR within masses of 1g and 10g

7.2 Power Reference Measurement

The Power Reference Measurement and Power Drift Measurements are for monitoring the power drift of the device under test in the batch process. The minimum distance of probe sensors to surface determines the closest measurement point to phantom surface. This distance cannot be smaller than the distance of sensor calibration points to probe tip as defined in the probe properties.

7.3 Area Scan

The area scan is used as a fast scan in two dimensions to find the area of high field values, before doing a fine measurement around the hot spot. The sophisticated interpolation routines implemented in DASY software can find the maximum found in the scanned area, within a range of the global maximum. The range (in dB0) is specified in the standards for compliance testing. For example, a 2 dB range is required in IEEE standard 1528 and IEC 62209 standards, whereby 3 dB is a requirement when compliance is assessed in accordance with the ARIB standard (Japan), if only one zoom scan follows the area scan, then only the absolute maximum will be taken as reference. For cases where multiple maximums are detected, the number of zoom scans has to be increased accordingly.

Area scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

	≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum distance from closest measurement point (geometric center of probe sensors) to phantom surface	5 ± 1 mm	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \delta \cdot \ln(2) \pm 0.5$ mm
Maximum probe angle from probe axis to phantom surface normal at the measurement location	$30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	$20^\circ \pm 1^\circ$
Maximum area scan spatial resolution: Δx_{Area} , Δy_{Area}	≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 15 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 12 mm $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 10 mm
	When the x or y dimension of the test device, in the measurement plane orientation, is smaller than the above, the measurement resolution must be $\leq$ the corresponding x or y dimension of the test device with at least one measurement point on the test device.	

7.4 Zoom Scan

Zoom scans are used to assess the peak spatial SAR values within a cubic averaging volume containing 1 gram and 10 gram of simulated tissue. The zoom scan measures points (refer to table below) within a cube whose base faces are centered on the maxima found in a preceding area scan job within the same procedure. When the measurement is done, the zoom scan evaluates the averaged SAR for 1 gram and 10 gram and displays these values next to the job's label.

Zoom scan parameters extracted from FCC KDB 865664 D01v01r04 SAR measurement 100 MHz to 6 GHz.

			≤ 3 GHz	> 3 GHz
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution: $\Delta x_{\text{Zoom}}, \Delta y_{\text{Zoom}}$			≤ 2 GHz: ≤ 8 mm $2 - 3$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm*	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 5 mm* $4 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm*
Maximum zoom scan spatial resolution, normal to phantom surface	uniform grid: $\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n)$		≤ 5 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 4 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
	graded grid	$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(1)$: between 1 st two points closest to phantom surface	≤ 4 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≤ 3 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≤ 2.5 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≤ 2 mm
		$\Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n>1)$: between subsequent points	$\leq 1.5 \cdot \Delta z_{\text{Zoom}}(n-1)$	
Minimum zoom scan volume	x, y, z		≥ 30 mm	$3 - 4$ GHz: ≥ 28 mm $4 - 5$ GHz: ≥ 25 mm $5 - 6$ GHz: ≥ 22 mm
Note: δ is the penetration depth of a plane-wave at normal incidence to the tissue medium; see draft standard IEEE P1528-2011 for details.				
* When zoom scan is required and the <i>reported</i> SAR from the <i>area scan based 1-g SAR estimation</i> procedures of KDB 447498 is ≤ 1.4 W/kg, ≤ 8 mm, ≤ 7 mm and ≤ 5 mm zoom scan resolution may be applied, respectively, for 2 GHz to 3 GHz, 3 GHz to 4 GHz and 4 GHz to 6 GHz.				

7.5 Volume Scan Procedures

The volume scan is used to assess overlapping SAR distributions for antennas transmitting in different frequency bands. It is equivalent to an oversized zoom scan used in standalone measurements. The measurement volume will be used to enclose all the simultaneous transmitting antennas. For antennas transmitting simultaneously in different frequency bands, the volume scan is measured separately in each frequency band. In order to sum correctly to compute the 1g aggregate SAR, the EUT remain in the same test position for all measurements and all volume scan use the same spatial resolution and grid spacing. When all volume scan were completed, the software, SEMCAD postprocessor can combine and subsequently superpose these measurement data to calculating the multiband SAR.

7.6 Power Drift Monitoring

All SAR testing is under the EUT install full charged battery and transmit maximum output power. In DASy measurement software, the power reference measurement and power drift measurement procedures are used for monitoring the power drift of EUT during SAR test. Both these procedures measure the field at a specified reference position before and after the SAR testing. The software will calculate the field difference in dB. If the power drifts more than 5%, the SAR will be retested.

8. Test Equipment List

Manufacturer	Name of Equipment	Type/Model	Serial Number	Last Cal.	Due Date
SPEAG	5GHz System Validation Kit ⁽²⁾	D5GHzV2	1006	Oct. 15, 2024	Oct. 13, 2026
SPEAG	Data Acquisition Electronics	DAE4	1805	May. 21, 2025	May. 20, 2026
SPEAG	Dosimetric E-Field Probe	EX3DV4	7793	Feb. 18, 2025	Feb. 17, 2026
SPEAG	Dielectric Probe Kit	DAK-3.5	1270	May. 19, 2025	May. 18, 2026
Testo	Hygro meter	608-H1	45256904	Dec. 06, 2024	Dec. 05, 2025
SPEAG	Device Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Anritsu	Signal Generator	MG3710A	6201502524	Sep. 24, 2025	Sep. 23, 2026
Keysight	ENA Network Analyzer	E5071C	MY46104758	Oct. 14, 2025	Oct. 13, 2026
LINE SEIKI	Digital Thermometer	DTM3000-spezial	3902	Feb. 19, 2025	Feb. 18, 2026
Anritsu	Power Meter	ML2496A	2119003	Jul. 14, 2025	Jul. 13, 2026
R&S	Power Sensor	NRP8S	109687	Sep. 22, 2025	Sep. 21, 2026
Anritsu	Spectrum Analyzer	N9010A	MY53470118	Sep. 09, 2025	Sep. 08, 2026
Mini-Circuits	Power Amplifier	ZVE-8G+	D120604	Oct. 17, 2025	Oct. 16, 2026
ATM	Dual Directional Coupler	C122H-10	P610410z-02	Note 1	
Warison	Directional Coupler	WCOU-10-50S-10	WR889BMC4B1	Note 1	
Woken	Attenuator 1	WK0602-XX	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 2	PE7005-10	N/A	Note 1	
PE	Attenuator 3	PE7005- 3	N/A	Note 1	

General Note:

1. Prior to system verification and validation, the path loss from the signal generator to the system check source and the power meter, which includes the amplifier, cable, attenuator and directional coupler, was measured by the network analyzer. The reading of the power meter was offset by the path loss difference between the path to the power meter and the path to the system check source to monitor the actual power level fed to the system check source.
2. The dipole calibration interval can be extended to 3 years with justification according to KDB 865664 D01. The dipoles are also not physically damaged, or repaired during the interval. The justification data in appendix C can be found which the return loss is < -20dB, within 20% of prior calibration, the impedance is within 5 ohm of prior calibration for each dipole.

9. System Verification

9.1 Tissue Verification

The tissue dielectric parameters of tissue-equivalent media used for SAR measurements must be characterized within a temperature range of 18°C to 25°C, measured with calibrated instruments and apparatuses, such as network analyzers and temperature probes. The temperature of the tissue-equivalent medium during SAR measurement must also be within 18°C to 25°C and within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ of the temperature when the tissue parameters are characterized. The tissue dielectric measurement system must be calibrated before use. The dielectric parameters must be measured before the tissue-equivalent medium is used in a series of SAR measurements.

The liquid tissue depth was at least 15cm in the phantom for all SAR testing

<Tissue Dielectric Parameter Check Results>

Frequency (MHz)	Liquid Temp (°C)	Conductivity (σ)	Permittivity (ϵ_r)	Conductivity Target (σ)	Permittivity Target (ϵ_r)	Delta (σ) (%)	Delta (ϵ_r) (%)	Limit (%)	Date
5250	22.5	4.52	35.2	4.71	35.95	-4.03	-2.09	± 10.0	2025-11-04
5800	22.5	4.85	34.5	5.27	35.3	-7.97	-2.27	± 10.0	2025-11-06

9.2 System Performance Check Results

Comparing to the original SAR value provided by SPEAG, the verification data should be within its specification of 10 %. Below table shows the target SAR and measured SAR after normalized to 1W input power. The table below indicates the system performance check can meet the variation criterion and the plots can be referred to Appendix A of this report.

Test Site	Date	Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (mW)	Dipole S/N	Probe S/N	DAE S/N	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 1g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 1g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)	Measured 10g SAR (W/kg)	Targeted 10g SAR (W/kg)	Normalized 10g SAR (W/kg)	Deviation (%)
SAR11	2025-11-04	5250	100.00	D5GHzV2 - 1006	EX3DV4 - SN7793	DAE4 Sn1805	7.600	80.600	76.000	-5.71	2.210	22.800	22.100	-3.07
SAR11	2025-11-06	5800	100.00	D5GHzV2 - 1006	EX3DV4 - SN7793	DAE4 Sn1805	7.390	80.600	73.900	-8.31	2.060	22.700	20.600	-9.25

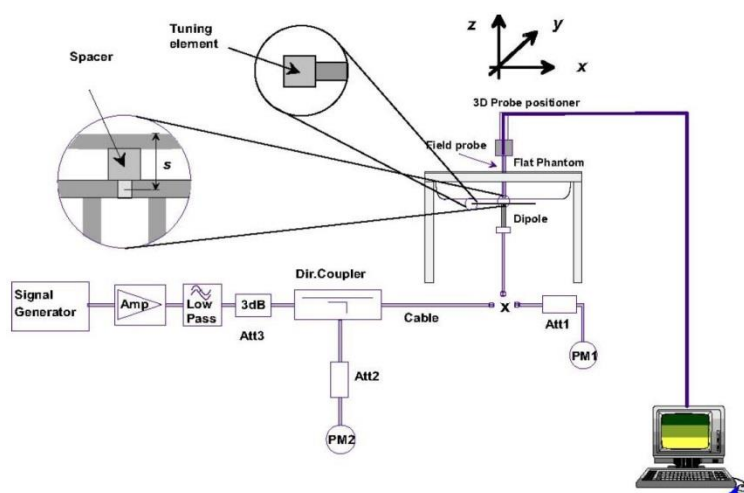


Fig 8.3.1 System Performance Check Setup



Fig 8.3.2 Setup Photo

10. WiFi Output Power (Unit: dBm)

General Note:

1. DSSS and OFDM configurations are considered separately according to the required SAR procedures. SAR is measured in the initial test position using the 802.11 transmission mode configuration required by the DSSS procedure or initial test configuration and subsequent test configuration(s) according to the OFDM procedures. 18 The initial test position procedure is described in the following:
 - a. When the reported SAR of the initial test position is ≤ 0.4 W/kg, further SAR measurement is not required for the other test positions in that exposure configuration and 802.11 transmission mode combinations within the frequency band or aggregated band.
 - b. When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
 - c. For all positions/configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions/configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.
2. Per 201904 TCBC workshops, General principles of FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01 can be applied to determine the SAR Initial Test Configurations and test reduction for 802.11ax SAR testing. For the table below the 802.11ax maximum power is SU (non-OFDMA), and the SU maximum power also higher than RU (OFDMA)
3. In applying the test guidance, the IEEE 802.11 mode with the maximum output power (out of all modes) should be considered for testing
4. For modes with the same maximum output power, the guidance from section 5.3.2 a) of FCC KDB Publication 248227 D01 should be applied, with 802.11ax being considered as the highest 802.11 mode for the appropriate frequency bands
5. When SAR testing for 802.11ax is required
 - a. If the maximum output power is highest for OFDMA scenarios, choose the tone size with the maximum number of tones and the highest maximum output power
 - b. Otherwise, consider the fully allocated channel for SAR testing
 - c. When SAR testing is required on RU sizes less than the fully allocated channel, use the RU number closest to the middle of the channel, choosing the higher RU number when two RUs are equidistant to the middle of the channel

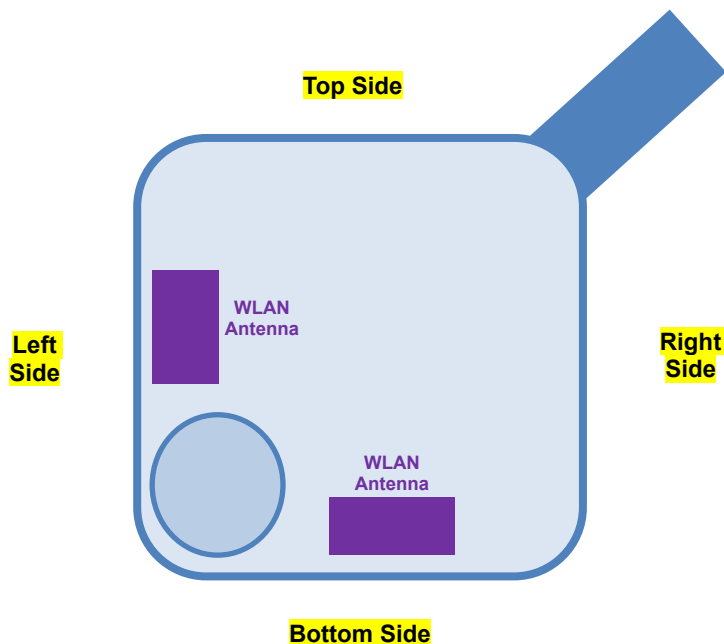
【5.2GHz WLAN】

5.2GHz WLAN_Ant 1+2_Index 1			Ant 1+2	Ant 1+2	Ant 1+2
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
802.11a 6Mbps	36	5180	17.63	18.00	100.00
802.11a 6Mbps	40	5200	17.79	18.00	100.00
802.11a 6Mbps	44	5220	17.50	18.00	100.00
802.11a 6Mbps	48	5240	17.50	18.00	100.00
802.11n-HT20 MCS0	36	5180	17.49	18.00	100.00
802.11n-HT20 MCS0	40	5200	17.41	18.00	100.00
802.11n-HT20 MCS0	44	5220	17.33	18.00	100.00
802.11n-HT20 MCS0	48	5240	17.14	18.00	100.00
802.11n-HT40 MCS0	38	5190	18.61	19.00	100.00
802.11n-HT40 MCS0	46	5230	18.30	19.00	100.00
802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	36	5180	17.55	18.00	100.00
802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	40	5200	17.48	18.00	100.00
802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	44	5220	17.37	18.00	100.00
802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	48	5240	17.17	18.00	100.00
802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	38	5190	18.61	19.00	100.00
802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	46	5230	18.30	19.00	100.00
802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	42	5210	18.26	19.00	99.00
802.11ax-HE20 MCS0	36	5180	17.78	18.00	100.00
802.11ax-HE20 MCS0	40	5200	17.83	18.00	100.00
802.11ax-HE20 MCS0	44	5220	17.42	18.00	100.00
802.11ax-HE20 MCS0	48	5240	17.42	18.00	100.00
802.11ax-HE40 MCS0	38	5190	18.75	19.00	100.00
802.11ax-HE40 MCS0	46	5230	18.38	19.00	100.00
802.11ax-HE80 MCS0	42	5210	18.35	19.00	99.00

【5.8GHz WLAN】

5.8GHz WLAN_Ant 1+2_Index 1			Ant 1+2	Ant 1+2	Ant 1+2
Mode	Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit	Duty Cycle %
802.11a 6Mbps	149	5745	17.29	17.50	100.00
802.11a 6Mbps	157	5785	17.30	17.50	100.00
802.11a 6Mbps	165	5825	17.25	17.50	100.00
802.11n-HT20 MCS0	149	5745	17.09	17.50	100.00
802.11n-HT20 MCS0	157	5785	17.04	17.50	100.00
802.11n-HT20 MCS0	165	5825	17.03	17.50	100.00
802.11n-HT40 MCS0	151	5755	17.26	17.50	100.00
802.11n-HT40 MCS0	159	5795	17.06	17.50	100.00
802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	149	5745	17.14	17.50	100.00
802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	157	5785	17.10	17.50	100.00
802.11ac-VHT20 MCS0	165	5825	17.07	17.50	100.00
802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	151	5755	17.34	17.50	100.00
802.11ac-VHT40 MCS0	159	5795	17.16	17.50	100.00
802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	155	5775	17.30	17.50	99.00
802.11ax-HE20 MCS0	149	5745	17.23	17.50	100.00
802.11ax-HE20 MCS0	157	5785	17.18	17.50	100.00
802.11ax-HE20 MCS0	165	5825	17.14	17.50	100.00
802.11ax-HE40 MCS0	151	5755	17.41	17.50	100.00
802.11ax-HE40 MCS0	159	5795	17.23	17.50	100.00
802.11ax-HE80 MCS0	155	5775	17.38	17.50	99.00

11. Antenna Location



Front View

12. SAR Test Results

General Note:

- Per KDB 447498 D01v06, the reported SAR is the measured SAR value adjusted for maximum tune-up tolerance.
 - Tune-up scaling Factor = tune-up limit power (mW) / EUT RF power (mW), where tune-up limit is the maximum rated power among all production units.
 - For SAR testing of WLAN signal with non-100% duty cycle, the measured SAR is scaled-up by the duty cycle scaling factor which is equal to "1/(duty cycle)"
 - For WLAN: Reported SAR(W/kg)= Measured SAR(W/kg)* Duty Cycle scaling factor * Tune-up scaling factor
- Per KDB 447498 D01v06, for each exposure position, testing of other required channels within the operating mode of a frequency band is not required when the *reported* 1-g or 10-g SAR for the mid-band or highest output power channel is:
 - ≤ 0.8 W/kg or 2.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≤ 100 MHz
 - ≤ 0.6 W/kg or 1.5 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is between 100 MHz and 200 MHz
 - ≤ 0.4 W/kg or 1.0 W/kg, for 1-g or 10-g respectively, when the transmission band is ≥ 200 MHz
- Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is ≥ 0.8W/kg.
- The device only supports MIMO operation.

WLAN Note:

- When the reported SAR of the test position is > 0.4 W/kg, SAR is repeated for the 802.11 transmission mode configuration tested in the initial test position to measure the subsequent next closet/smallest test separation distance and maximum coupling test position on the highest maximum output power channel, until the report SAR is ≤ 0.8 W/kg or all required test position are tested.
- For all positions / configurations, when the reported SAR is > 0.8 W/kg, SAR is measured for these test positions / configurations on the subsequent next highest measured output power channel(s) until the reported SAR is ≤ 1.2 W/kg or all required channels are tested.
- For determining the SAR scaling factor in MIMO mode, if the RF hot spots are spatially separated, the scaling factors are individually derived from each transmit chain. If the hot spots are not spatially separated, the scaling factor is determined based on the worst number observed among all transmit chains.
- During SAR testing, the WLAN transmit signal was continuously monitored using a spectrum analyzer to ensure continuous and stable signal output throughout the measurement.

12.1 Body SAR

【WLAN 5GHz SAR】

Plot No	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-Up Scaling Factor	Duty Cycle %	Duty Cycle Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)
01	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Front	5mm	Ant 1+2	42	5210	18.26	19.00	1.187	99.0	1.01	-0.14	0.508	0.609
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Back	5mm	Ant 1+2	42	5210	18.26	19.00	1.187	99.0	1.01	-0.08	0.054	0.064
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Left Side	5mm	Ant 1+2	42	5210	18.26	19.00	1.187	99.0	1.01	-0.08	0.499	0.598
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Right Side	5mm	Ant 1+2	42	5210	18.26	19.00	1.187	99.0	1.01	0.15	0.125	0.150
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Top Side	5mm	Ant 1+2	42	5210	18.26	19.00	1.187	99.0	1.01	-0.08	0.111	0.133
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Side	5mm	Ant 1+2	42	5210	18.26	19.00	1.187	99.0	1.01	0.06	0.504	0.604
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Front	5mm	Ant 1+2	155	5775	17.30	17.50	1.047	99.0	1.01	-0.08	0.844	0.893
02	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Front	5mm	Ant 1+2	151	5755	17.26	17.50	1.058	100.0	1.0	0.18	1.130	1.196
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Back	5mm	Ant 1+2	155	5775	17.30	17.50	1.047	99.0	1.01	-0.01	0.077	0.081
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Left Side	5mm	Ant 1+2	155	5775	17.30	17.50	1.047	99.0	1.01	-0.17	0.802	0.848
	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Left Side	5mm	Ant 1+2	151	5755	17.26	17.50	1.058	100.0	1.0	-0.00	1.060	1.121
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Right Side	5mm	Ant 1+2	155	5775	17.30	17.50	1.047	99.0	1.01	-0.14	0.104	0.110
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Top Side	5mm	Ant 1+2	155	5775	17.30	17.50	1.047	99.0	1.01	0.17	0.140	0.148
	WLAN5GHz	802.11ac-VHT80 MCS0	Bottom Side	5mm	Ant 1+2	155	5775	17.30	17.50	1.047	99.0	1.01	-0.11	0.541	0.572

12.2 Repeated SAR Measurement

No.	Band	Mode	Test Position	Gap (mm)	Antenna	Ch.	Freq. (MHz)	Average Power (dBm)	Tune-Up Limit (dBm)	Tune-Up Scaling Factor	Power Drift (dB)	Measured 1g SAR (W/kg)	Reported 1g SAR (W/kg)	Ratio
1st	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Front	5.0	Ant 1+2	151	5755	17.26	17.50	1.058	0.18	1.130	1.196	-
2nd	WLAN5GHz	802.11n-HT40 MCS0	Front	5.0	Ant 1+2	151	5755	17.26	17.50	1.058	0.12	1.090	1.153	1.04

General Note:

1. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, for each frequency band, repeated SAR measurement is required only when the measured SAR is $\geq 0.8\text{W/kg}$.
2. Per KDB 865664 D01v01r04, if the ratio among the repeated measurement is ≤ 1.2 and the measured SAR $< 1.45\text{W/kg}$, only one repeated measurement is required.
3. The ratio is the difference in percentage between original and repeated *measured SAR*.
4. All measurement SAR result is scaled-up to account for tune-up tolerance and is compliant.

Test Engineer : Charles Shen

13. Uncertainty Assessment

Per KDB 865664 D01 SAR measurement 100MHz to 6GHz, when the highest measured 1-g SAR within a frequency band is < 1.5 W/kg and the measured 10-g SAR within a frequency band is < 3.75 W/kg. The expanded SAR measurement uncertainty must be $\leq 30\%$, for a confidence interval of $k = 2$. If these conditions are met, extensive SAR measurement uncertainty analysis described in IEEE Std 1528-2013 is not required in SAR reports submitted for equipment approval. For this device, the highest measured 1-g SAR is less 1.5W/kg. Therefore, the measurement uncertainty table is not required in this report.

Declaration of Conformity:

The test results with all measurement uncertainty excluded is presented in accordance with the regulation limits or requirements declared by manufacturers.

Comments and Explanations:

The declared of product specification for EUT presented in the report are provided by the manufacturer, and the manufacturer takes all the responsibilities for the accuracy of product specification.

14. References

- [1] FCC 47 CFR Part 2 "Frequency Allocations and Radio Treaty Matters; General Rules and Regulations"
- [2] ANSI/IEEE Std. C95.1-1992, "IEEE Standard for Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz", September 1992
- [3] IEEE Std. 1528-2013, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Peak Spatial-Average Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) in the Human Head from Wireless Communications Devices: Measurement Techniques", Sep 2013
- [4] SPEAG DASY System Handbook
- [5] FCC KDB 248227 D01 v02r02, "SAR Guidance for IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) Transmitters", Oct 2015.
- [6] FCC KDB 447498 D01 v06, "Mobile and Portable Device RF Exposure Procedures and Equipment Authorization Policies", Oct 2015
- [7] FCC KDB 865664 D01 v01r04, "SAR Measurement Requirements for 100 MHz to 6 GHz", Aug 2015.
- [8] FCC KDB 865664 D02 v01r02, "RF Exposure Compliance Reporting and Documentation Considerations" Oct 2015.